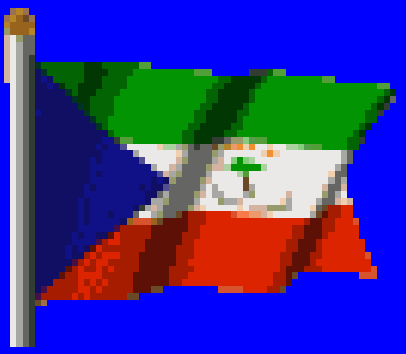
TRAVELER'S BRIEFING



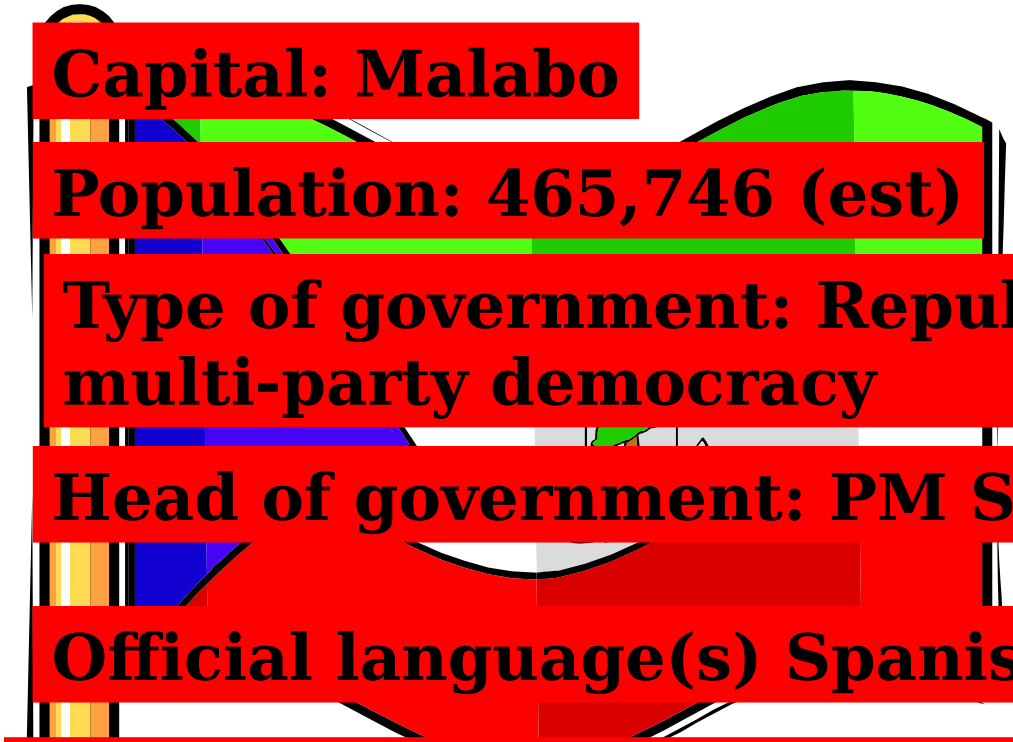
EQUATORIAL GUINEA

epublica de Guinea Ecuatoria

Yaoundé
Mbama
Douala
Ciudad de Luba
Dimpam
Pico de Santa Isabel 3008 m (9869 ft)
CAMEROON
Ebolowa
Kribi
Campo
Meuban
Ebivin
Assok
Bata
Sevilla de Niefang
Gulf of Guinea
Santo António
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Oyem
Mbini
Cogo
Nsok
Mitzic
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Makokou
Pico de Tomé 2024 m (6640 ft)
São Tomé
Libreville
Kango
Equator
Ndjolé
Booué
Porto Alegre
GABON
Port-Gentil
Lambaréné
Koula-Moutou
Fougamou
San Antonio de Palé
Odowo
Sangala
Mouila
Mbigou
4°
5°
1°
12°
© 1988-1999 Microsoft and/or its suppliers. All rights reserved.

BACKGROUND

Full Name: Republic of Equatorial Guin



Capital: Malabo

Population: 465,746 (est)

Type of government: Republic in transit multi-party democracy

Head of government: PM Serafin Douga

Official language(s) Spanish, French, Pi

Economy: Agricultural/oil based state controlled

Religions: Catholic (70%), Pagan (30%)

TRAVEL

INFORMATION

Travel restrictions: None.

International Airport: Malabo

Flights from Frankfurt: None

Other methods of arrival: Ship/Road/Rail

U.S. Embassy address: The Amembassy closed Nov 95. All consular functions for Equatorial Guinea are being handled by the Amembassy in Yaounde, Cameroon

Tel: (237) 22-40-14/22-25-30 FAX: 237-220753

Transportation: Public transportation: Poor.

Urban Roads/Maintenance: Fair to poor.

Rural roads/Maintenance: Poor.

Availability of roadside assistance: Poor. Equatorial Guinea's road network, both paved and unpaved, is underdeveloped and unsafe. During the rainy season, many roads are passable only with four-wheel-drive vehicles. There are few

ENTRY/EXIT

Travel Necessities: Passports and visas are required for all travelers, including aircrew members. No-fee passports are required for official travel. Military personnel on leave do not require clearance or advance notice, but do require identification credentials. Military personnel on leave require passports and visas. All travelers, except those with Diplomatic passports, must submit a photograph with their application to enter the country. Those not submitting a photograph must surrender their passports to airport police

Customs, immigration, and quarantine inspection is required.

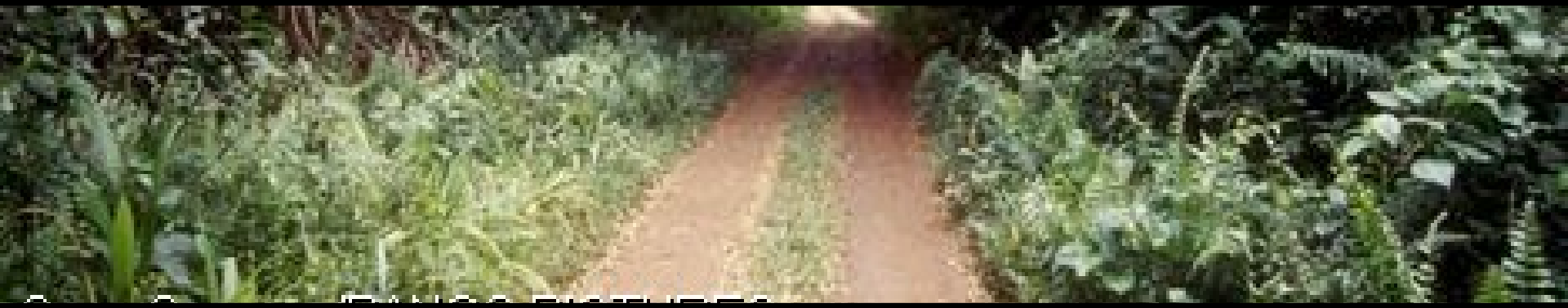
Duty-free entry for personal effects: jewelry, two cameras, 20 rolls of film, and reasonable amounts of liquor and cigarettes.

HELPFUL HINTS

Special restrictions: Facilities for tourism are limited.US government employees are prohibited from flying on Equatorial Guinean Airlines. Special permits may be needed for some types of photography. Police or security officials may charge a fine, attempt to take the person into custody or seize the camera and film of persons photographing the Presidential Palace and its environs, military installations, airports, harbors and other areas.

MONEY

Currency restrictions: There is no limit on imports of foreign currency; travelers should not bring more currency (or exchange) than needed. Changing bekuele back to another currency when departing is extremely difficult. Exchange at authorized banks indicated by local authorities. The government of Equatorial Guinea requires that all travelers bearing non-official passports declare currency in excess of 50,000 CFA immediately upon entering the country. Travelers who fail to declare excess currency risk forfeiture of any amount over 50,000 CFA upon exiting.



Rate: Approximate: 500 CFA francs for $1.

© 1988-1999 Microsoft and/or its suppliers. All rights reserved.

HEALTH

Major threats: diarrhea, respiratory diseases, accidents, malaria, arthropod-borne diseases, schistosomiasis, STDs, and heat injuries.

Availability of medical services: Adequate medical care is readily available

Medical Insurance: May not apply in Equatorial Guinea. Check with your policy advisor to see if you are covered or will be

Status of hospitals: Good

Health Precautions: Hepatitis A is endemic and gamma globulin every four months is recommended for adults. Hepatitis B inoculation is recommended for long stays or frequent short visits. Typhoid is present and typhoid inoculation or oral tablets is recommended within the past three years. Polio is also endemic. Adults who have had trivalent oral polio vaccine (TOPV) in childhood should have a

Immunizations: Hep A (recommended), Hep B, MMR, typhoid, influenza, yellow fever, meningococcal vaccine and TD.

FORCE PROTECTION

Country Clearance is needed for high-ranking officers traveling to Equatorial Guinea. You obtain this by going through your S3/G3 section. This must be done at least 30 davs ahead of scheduled visit. DV visits will also be

Briefings: AT/FP level I brief from command's Level II trainer

Antimalarial drugs and mosquito nets are recommended. Equatorial Guinea has Chloroquine-resistant malaria. It is necessary to take Chloroquine weekly and Paludrine daily or Mefloquine weekly starting two weeks before arrival, during stay, and for four weeks after leaving all malarial areas. If not returning to a malarial area in the next few months, Primaquine is taken daily for 14 days at the completion of the Chloroquine and Paludrine or Mefloquine. (It is necessary to have a normal G6PD blood test before taking this drug.) Boil and filter or treat water in all areas of Equatorial Guinea. Avoid ice unless source is known. Wash all fruit and vegetables and soak in bleach solution for 20 minutes before using; or peel, wash, and cook. Use canned or dry milk. Eat at

CRIME

Criminal Activities: Violent crime is rare and the overall level of criminal activity is low in comparison to other countries in the region. However, non-violent street crime and residential burglaries are on the rise. The loss or theft of a U.S. passport should be reported immediately to local police and to the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate.

Equatorial Guinea is strict on: Firearms.

Sean Sprague/Panos Pictures
© 1988-1999 Microsoft and/or its suppliers. All rights reserved.

WEATHER

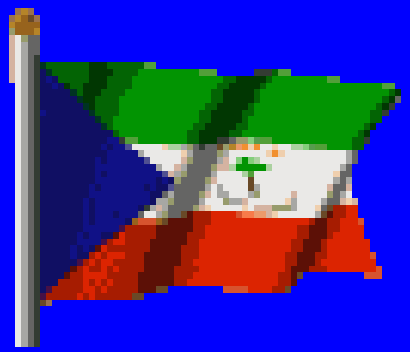
http://cnn.com/WEATHER/html

Http://www.weatherunderground.com/

CLOTHING

Uniform restrictions: There are no uniform restrictions. Civilian clothing is preferred. Lightweight summer clothing (waterproof and mildew proof) is suitable all year. Rainwear is necessary during the rainy season (Apr-Nov).

This concludes the TRAVELER'S BRIEFING for



EQUATORIAL